

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

# The Albuquerque Morning Journal

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1916

## GO TO THE FAIR TODAY.

In any big undertaking much depends on getting off to a good start. Well begun is half done. The confidence and enthusiasm bred by a successful beginning leads to an even more successful close.

It is the duty of every citizen of Albuquerque who can possibly do so to go to Tractor park today and see that the state fair is well begun. The fair is an enterprise in which Albuquerque has a special pride. While it belongs to the state and to every county in the state, its benefits are felt more in this city than anywhere else. It brings visitors and money and prestige and advertisement. Our appreciation of this fact should lead us to give it the heartiest support of which we are capable.

No better fair has ever been given in New Mexico than the one which opens today, and no better program has ever been offered than that which is offered today's crowds. From the intellectual feast that is offered in the speeches of two distinguished public men to the more spectacular but not less entertaining fireworks display that will conclude the afternoon's proceedings, everything about the fair will be well worth the while of every one who goes inside the gates.

Let there be the biggest crowd at the fair grounds today that any opening day of a state fair has ever known. The management of the fair deserves it and the people who go will be vastly benefited by it.

A hypophytic newspaper declares that "If Mr. Wilson had chosen to be truly neutral the usual German vote would have given him in Maine." The "usual" German vote for a democratic candidate is a subject for a microscopic examination.

## THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

The fact that 200 members of a single New York national guard regiment which was ordered by the war department to return to its mobilization base and be mustered out of the federal service requested to be allowed to remain at the border should be a pretty complete answer to the charges made immediately after the guard was ordered out that the men were badly treated and subjected to undue hardships.

We also found several inmates of the jail which we think require medical attention, including one case which we believe to be a sulphite who is confined with six or seven other healthy prisoners. We have also found persons confined for insanity or otherwise mentally unbalanced, whom we do not believe should be confined with the general run of prisoners. We realize, however, that the country has no infirmary and since there is no other provision made for the keeping of such persons, the case of the sulphite, we believe, is the best alternative, but as far as we can see, it can be remedied without the establishment of a home for incurables. Aside from that, everything else is in apparently good condition and prisoners will soon be set free.

While the number of persons coming to Albuquerque because of the climate without means of support has steadily decreased during the past three years, due doubtless to the advertising campaign conducted by the people of this city, there are always health-seekers here who become indigent, who are unable to make their way, and who have no friends upon whom they can rely for support.

The only place Bernardo says where these unfortunate can be cared for is in the county jail, just as there are insane persons who must be cared for at the jail because there is no room for them in the state hospital for the insane.

The jail was built for the incarceration of criminals and others requiring detention under our criminal laws. It was not designed for an infirmary, and it is an imposition on the sheriff of the county to compel him to turn the jail into an infirmary.

We believe the grand jury has pointed out a condition which temporarily at least requires the attention of the Civic Betterment league. Sheriff Hammer is doing the best he can in the circumstances, but the county jail is not the place to care for either the sick or the mentally incompetent.

President Wilson has begun his campaign. Let us hope that Mr. Hughes will be able to find out what the issues are.

anything-to-hear. Wilson propagandists have had anything to say regarding the harshships imposed upon the boys of the national guard. The boys themselves, or those who amount to anything, have made it very plain that they have no complaint, and after all, the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

"Cap" Gillenwater seems bent on performing in the role of campaign humorist. Not satisfied with posing as a champion of votes for women, he now gives us his views on sound banking.

## THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President Wilson delivered a notable address, Saturday, in the New Jersey business men's delegation. With the utmost clarity, he discussed the domestic relations of the country as they pertain to business in general. But in explaining the necessity for the Adamson law, he was not so happy.

Speaking on that phase of the political contest, the president said:

"Before I continued with them [representatives of the railroad companies] and the brotherhoods, I asked them many questions, and I learned that they were very simple indeed; that the men demanded an eight-hour day, and that in order to make the eight-hour day work they demanded that the railroads pay them one-half more for overtime than they paid them for the time in the regular day."

With the eight-hour day proposition as a basis for wages, the people of the country have general sympathy. But, unfortunately, the brotherhoods themselves stated that it was not eight hours' work they wanted but increased pay for the work they were doing. There was to be no diminution of the hours of labor, but the man who was drawing \$2,000 as an engineer was to receive \$2,600.

In order to make up this plentious salary, the farmer, who works from before sunup until long after sunset for less than the engineer receives, was to have additional burdens placed upon his back: the clerk in the railroad office who works quite as long hours as the engineer and receives not more than \$100 a year, was also to bear his proportion of the increased pay for the engineer, and the clerk's hours were not to be shortened or his pay increased. The same is true of the shopman, who rarely receives more than \$750 for a year of hard work.

The Adamson bill, by which the federal government fixes for the first time in its history the pay of a certain class of employees of corporations, thus taking a long step in the direction of state socialism, isensible only as an emergency measure for the prevention of wholesale disaster to the country. The Adamson bill, like a dose of castor oil for the small boy who has eaten too freely of green apples, can be defended as a relief measure, nauseating though it is, but it certainly cannot be advocated as a steady diet.

Notwithstanding the Adamson bill, the president has done so much for the American people that he has earned re-election. Every man makes mistakes, and when his work is cast up he must be judged by whether the balance is on the side of good or on the side of evil.

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## THE GRAND JURY REPORT.

The Bernalillo county grand jury has done a distinct service to humanity by pointing out the following condition at the county jail:

It is to the credit of the war department that these charges were promptly investigated by army officers of the highest standing and the fullest publicity given to the result of these investigations, and distinctly to the discredit of a number of newspapers of the country that from one cause or another they gave publicity to sensational stories regarding conditions on the border which could very easily have been ascertained to be untrue. Many of these publications were made for political purposes in line with the anything-to-beat-Wilson policy that has characterized the attitude of opponents of the president, and it was inevitable that this policy should react on those who have pursued it.

The country generally now recognizes the fact that the best thing that ever happened to the national guard was ordering it to the border for patrol duty. The members of the guard suffered only those hardships that are necessarily incident to military life, and the experience they have gained has made real soldiers of them instead of the soldiers. Many of the men who went to the border left families behind them who were dependent on their earnings for support and who suffered on account of their absence, but this was the result of the swindlers who failed to take into consideration the possibilities of their enlistment, and not of the military authorities who took that enlistment to mean just what it said.

By reason of the few months' service that the guard has had on the border, the country is much better prepared for war now than it has ever been in the past. It is not sufficiently prepared as yet, by any means, but at least it has the nucleus of a real army, whereas before it had nothing but the shadow of an army. And this has come about solely on account of the hardening, the real soldiering that a good many thousand young men have had along the Rio Grande since last May and June.

It has been some time since the what the issues are.



"YOU'RE ALL WRONG, WOODROW."

## With Scissors and Paste

TWO, SCORE AND TEN.  
The dreamy soul, too sensitive and shy.

The brooding tenderness for bird and flower;

The old, old wonder at the earth and sky;

The sense of guidance by an unseen power—

These keep perpetual childhood in my heart.

The peak of age, that looked so bare and cold,

Those peaks and I are still as far apart

As in the years when fifty seemed so old.

Age, that appeared far off a hour's rest.

Rests as I advance; the fount of joy

Rises perennial in my grateful breast;

And still, at fifty, I am but a boy.

—d. T. Trowbridge.

FOUR TONS OF CELLO ENERGY.  
(Popular Science.)

A simple air played on the violincello calls for a total expenditure of energy equal to two and three-quarters pounds per note or more than four tons of energy for the single selection. This statement is vouches for by Professor Pottenger of Columbia university, who made some experiments in his laboratory with the aid of the famous Dutch cellist, Harold Bell Wright.

A special apparatus is necessary to conduct the test. Against the surface of a rotating carbon cylinder is applied a chisel point which is activated by a current sent through the instrument's frame. At each pressure the tension varies along the continuous string, causing the note. As the instrument is repeated 10,000 times. And as there are over a million such persons in America, Mr. Wright can count on selling a million copies of his books. It is an very simple, and if print paper does not prove suitable as to destroy in a hundred years all first and immediately ensuing editions, the Harold Bell Wright novel will live in an awful black eye with the literary archaeologists of the twenty-first century.

and daughter Laurie spent yesterday at the museum, being on their way home from a moon trip to Taos and Santa Fe. Mr. Hunt was in the Palace of the Governors forty years ago and is full of reminiscences of those early days when he acted as interpreter for Indian Agent B. M. Thomas who was later secretary of the territory.

Howard Kreis of New York, an author and magazine writer, after spending six weeks at Laguna, Acoma, Zuni and other pueblos and among the cliff dwellings, was at the museum yesterday looking up references in the museum library, before leaving for the east.

Mining Statistics of New Mexico, and a bulletin on a bulletin and monograph of much practical value just received by the museum library from the school of mines. The compilation is by President F. A. Jones, which vouches for its thoroughness and accuracy. The compilation covers more than a hundred printed pages. The Minnesota History Bulletin for August, just received, is of unusual interest because of historical articles by William G. Leinen, who writes with much humor of his talk with a buffalo bull calf by boat and railroad from the timber vines to the Crystal Palace in New York, in 1882, and by Franklin J. Holbrook, who writes of the South Passers.

The following are other visitors of the museum: Mrs. J. C. Thompson, Dawson, V. Fashimoto, Sase, Japan, and Mrs. James K. Hunt and daughter Lucile, Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Crampion, Raton, Rev. and Mrs. R. F. Fitzgerald, Taos, H. J. Lehman, D. S. Stewertville, Minn., John Sutherland, Denver, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Bowles, El Paso, D. C. Holton, Chickasha, Okla., Mrs. Lucy Eskridge, Colorado Springs, Mrs. Margaret Green, Phoenix, Ariz.; Ralph J. Hall, Charles D. Durang, Roswell; Raphael Semmes, Baltimore; Mrs. A. M. Thomas, Astoria, Samuel Mayne, Mrs. E. B. Appleyard, Belrose, N. M.; Mrs. Frank Reiss, Melrose, N. M.; Mrs. Tripp, Spring, James C. Cordean, Tammont, W. A.; Fred W. Johnson, Ben Lomond, and wife, Magdalena, N. M.; Marie M. Holt, Roswell, J. W. Winter, Robert Carson, Alamogordo; Harriett L. Henderson, East Ranchos, H. C. Biringer, Ruidoso, Henry C. National Laguna, Arthur M. Baker, Las Cruces, John Mervis, Albuquerque, G. T. McWhirter, East Las Vegas, Galino Rendon, Las Vegas, J. J. Vigil, Taos, Dona M. Quintana, Rev. Juan Quintana, Cuba, N. M.; Howard Kreis, New York; Rev. Gasp. Albuquerque; Robert McLean, D. D., Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Cooper, Albuquerque; Rev. H. A. Mitchell, Deming; Mrs. C. M. Blackwell, Raton, Rev. Joseph S. Russell, Dawson, N. M.

## THE GERMAN DEAD.

A statuarily minded person has reported the German war casualties as a couple of weeks ago and reduced them to terms of American cities. The German dead and wounded since the war began is equal according to this calculator, to the population of the cities of San Francisco, Detroit, Providence, St. Paul, Denver, Detroit, Providence, St. Paul, Denver, Minneapolis, Washington, Milwaukee, Indianapolis and Rochester. Needless to say, if the United States were to face those cities it would consider that it had suffered a serious blow.

## THE CAMPAIGN MANAGER.

A campaign manager devotes most of his time in private to shaking in his shoes.

Notes of Interest  
From State Museum

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL  
Santa Fe, Sept. 24.—Raphael Semmes, son of Bernalillo, a direct descendant of the famous monitor Merrimac, yesterday became a member of the Archaeological society. On his way to the Pacific coast he spent the past three days visiting the excavated pueblo of San Marcos, the petrified trees near Cerrillos, Teotihuacan and the Paquitos cliff dwellings.

His publishers, announcing his new novel, decline to say that the public, a disinterested critic, has settled his position in the literature of America.

It is, of course, what the Harold Bell Wright portion of the public has set-

# Certain-teed Roofing

protects our buildings from the violence of storms; successfully resists the attacks of rain, hail, sleet and snow; is unaffected by the sharp assaults of frost, and the withering fire of mid-summer sun. It even withstands the ravages of time, for CERTAIN-TEED Roofing is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to ply (1, 2 or 3). Experience proves that it will outlast the period of guarantee.

The long life of CERTAIN-TEED is due to the fact that it does not dry out, as ordinary roofing does. This is because it is made of the best quality roofing felt, thoroughly saturated with a blend of soft asphalts—the formula of the General's Board of Expert Chemists. This soft saturation is then covered with a coating of a harder blend of asphalts, which prevents the drying-out process, and keeps CERTAIN-TEED impervious to the elements for years after the harder, drier kinds of roofing have dried out and gone.

CERTAIN-TEED is made in rolls; also in slate-surfaced shingles. There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED Roofing for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roofs, from the largest sky-scraper to the smallest residence or out-building.

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